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0.842, a higher coefficient than the one obtained by Moore, using three-years averages in both cases.

It seems to the reviewer that Professor Moore's "law of economic cycles" is not conflicting with that of Professor Mitchell. The latter gives an excellent account of what takes place in the business world during the four years of prosperity following bumper crops and the four years of depression following scant crops. Moore tells why the chain of events starts; Mitchell describes the sequence of events resulting.

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*Statistical Atlas of the United States.* Prepared under the supervision of CHARLES S. SLOANE, Geographer of the Census. (Washington: Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. 1914. Pp. 90; plates, 503.)

This volume is the fourth in the series of statistical atlases published by the Bureau of the Census. To Francis A. Walker credit is due for the first use of the graphic method in census volumes. Colored maps were employed in the preparation of certain of the ninth census reports in 1871, and appear to have made a favorable impression at once. The Secretary of the Interior, in making his annual report for the following year, urged the compilation of a statistical atlas. Congress immediately voted the necessary appropriation and a large folio volume was issued in 1874.<sup>1</sup>

Though graphic illustration was greatly extended in the census of 1880, no atlas was published. In considerable measure the succession was kept intact, however, by the volume prepared under Mr. Henry Gannett's direction and published by Charles Scribner's Sons, *Scribner's Statistical Atlas* (New York, 1883). In connection with the eleventh census the government returned to the task and issued its second atlas, in large folio size like the first. Mr. Gannett, as Geographer of the Census, had charge of the preparation of the volume, as also of the atlas of 1903, which was thrown into the much more convenient quarto form. This last issue continues the quarto form, but it reflects many of the changes that have marked the organization and work of the Bureau of the Census during the past ten years. The atlas of the twelfth census

<sup>1</sup>This first statistical atlas was published in a limited edition and is not commonly available.

followed the general plan of the decennial enumeration of 1890 and was divided into four parts, dealing with population, vital statistics, agriculture, and manufactures. The recently published volume contains sections upon mines and quarries, cotton, financial statistics of cities, religious bodies, marriage and divorce, and insane in hospitals. Thus material has been drawn from the special inquiries of the bureau as well as from the decennial enumeration. The abandonment of federal vital statistics is indicated by the reduction of the part on vital statistics to one page of text and three plates; in 1903, the same subject was allotted 16 pages and 25 plates. Population, agriculture, and manufactures receive about the same treatment in both volumes, though the number of plates dealing with population has been considerably increased in the 1914 atlas, and the number upon the other two subjects somewhat reduced.

The rule of economy to which the Bureau of the Census has been recently subjected is manifest in the atlas: color work has been almost entirely eliminated from its pages. The series of colored maps, made familiar by earlier publications, in which the distribution of population in the United States is shown for the several census years, is retained and brought to date; otherwise the plates are practically all done in black and white. The change undoubtedly reduces somewhat the attractiveness of the volume. Nevertheless, the black and white work is clearly satisfactory, is much less expensive, and permits the wider use of the cuts in the text of other census publications.

In technical execution, there is little to be desired. The figures are uniformly well done and are printed upon a paper which gives a clearly defined outline. The choice of graphic forms for presenting the varied data is, in most cases, excellent. Maps occupy most of the plates, and properly so, since it is in the presentation of geographic variations that the graphic method possesses the greatest advantage over ordinary text. The dot and circle maps used in presenting the subject of agriculture are new to the atlases and decidedly pleasing. Among the geometric figures, the simple solid and shaded bars are most extensively used. The form is a satisfactory one and might well displace the divided circles which are used on more than a dozen of the plates. The age and sex pyramid which has figured so largely in some of the earlier atlases almost entirely disappears. Orthodox frequency curves are intro-

duced on three plates; it is to be hoped that they will find a wider use in atlases of the future. All in all, from the point of view of the graphic method, the volume is a highly commendable piece of work, distinctly creditable to the Geographer of the Census, Mr. Charles S. Sloane.

The principal question raised by the statistical atlas is the fundamental one of the need for such a volume. As it stands today the atlas is practically a reprint of maps and diagrams previously employed to illustrate other publications of the Bureau of the Census. The question may fairly be put: Is the policy of segregation a wise one? Presumably these maps and diagrams have had and will continue to have their most effective use in connection with the tables and text with which they were originally published. To place them in a separate volume with the barest textual comment seems unduly to burden the graphic method of presenting facts. Frequently charts and maps greatly strengthen the textual exposition of a subject; they seldom serve as a complete substitute for editorial analysis.

It is to be noted that the first statistical atlas, compiled under Francis A. Walker's direction, was not open to this criticism. The volume contains substantial discussion contributed by several of the most eminent authorities in the country. It drew materials from several sources outside the Bureau of the Census. The result was a book, full of interest, combining effectively a systematic body of facts not otherwise readily available. *Scribner's Statistical Atlas* of 1883 presented a still more comprehensive range of subjects. It drew from a large number of sources, official and unofficial. Though inferior to the census atlases in arrangement and workmanship, the volume catered to a real need.

It would be interesting to know how wide and strong a demand is met by this later work. Possibly the need justifies the cost even in these days when already collected census materials have not been tabulated and published because of the poverty of the service. But it is obvious that a return to the conception underlying the atlas of 1874, while it would impose added burdens upon those responsible for the preparation of the volume, would yield an atlas for which there would be a clearer and more widespread need.

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NEW BOOKS

- BINET, A. and SIMON, T. *A method of measuring the development of the intelligence of young children.* Authorized translation by C. H. TOWN. Third edition. (Chicago: Chicago Medical Bk. Co. 1915. Pp. 82. \$1.)
- BOWLEY, A. L. *The nature and purpose of the measurement of social phenomena.* (London: King. 1915. 3s. 6d.) Pp. viii, 241.  
To be reviewed.
- HORSBURGH, E. M. *Modern instruments and methods of calculation; a handbook of the Napier tercentenary exhibition.* (London: Bell. 1914. 6s.)
- NEARING, S. *Income; an examination of the returns for services rendered and from property owned in the United States.* (New York: Macmillan. 1915. Pp. 17, 238. \$1.25.)  
To be reviewed.
- Bayern's Entwicklung nach den Ergebnissen der amtlichen Statistik seit 1840.* (Munich: Lindauer. 1915. Pp. x, 145. 2 M.)
- Ehe, Geburt und Tod in der schweizerischen Bevölkerung, während der zehn Jahre 1891-1900.* Vol. 4. *Die Sterbefälle.* (Bern: A. Francke. 1914.)
- Graphisch-statistischer Atlas der Schweiz.* (Bern: A. Francke. 1914.)